

EXCITING FOOTBALL DAY

The Soviet teams have put in a splendid performance in the first round of games for the European Cup playing away. In the Cup of Cups, Dynamo of Kiev, beat the host club Grass-hoppers, 1-0, and Dynamo of Moscow in a UEFA Cup match drew with the Polish team of Slask, 2-2.

The first round of the European contests has produced no sensations. Aston Villa, the winner of the European Cup for Britain beat the Turkish team, Besiktas, 3-1, at an at-home match. All three goals were scored in the first half

hour of the game in complete silence. According to a decision taken by the uncompromising UEFA disciplinary committee, the match was played in the absence of spectators after Aston Villa fans compromised themselves in the final match of last year's European Cup and were punished in this manner.

In the same tournament, confident victories have been won by Liverpool of Britain, by the Italian Juventus, half of whom are from the crack Italian national team, by the Belgian Standard, and by the Austrian Rapid.

All specialists seem to agree that the most interesting match of the European Cup championships is that between Celtic of Scotland and Ajax of Holland which ended in a draw (2-2). The two Dutch goals were scored by Johan Cruyff — the team's veteran.

The biggest score in the European tournaments' matches was registered in the Cup of Cups in the game between Swansea of Wales and Silema of Malta, with the Welsh team coming out victors with a score of 12-0.

The response matches will be held on September 29.



Moscow has been the venue for Arsenal of Britain 3-2 (right), while in the Cup of Cups Torpedo (left) drew 1-1 with Bayern of West Germany.



Two European Cup matches. In the UEFA Cup match Spartak beat Arsenal of Britain 3-2 (right), while in the Cup of Cups Torpedo (left) drew 1-1 with Bayern of West Germany. Photos by Vitaly Blagodarov and Boris Kaufman

IMPORTANT DECISIONS AT MOSCOW OLYMPIC SEMINAR

An important event for the future of the Olympic movement has taken place in Moscow where a two-day seminar has been held attended by leaders of the European national Olympic committees. Together with the organizers of the forthcoming Games in Sarajevo and Los Angeles, representatives of 29 countries discussed the topical problems facing international sport.

The Olympic movement is developing apace, new forms of sporting contacts are emerging, and new forms for leadership in sport are required, said Adrien Van den Bode, of Belgium, Secretary-General of the European National Olympic Committees' Association. Therefore, exchange of experience today is of particular importance. The European Olympic committees have to coordinate their efforts in the fight for the purity of the Olympic movement and of amateur sport, and work out a common stand on issues facing the international athletic movement, including preparations for the 1984 Olympics.

The ENOC Secretary-General welcomed the proposals made by Chairman of the Soviet National Olympic Committee and USSR Sports Committee Sergei Pavlov that European conferences be convened to discuss the penetration of sport by commercialization and professionalism, as well as the need to tighten controls against the use of dope.

The ENOC working group on preparations for the Olympics in Sarajevo and Los Angeles, headed by Dennis Follows, Chairman of the British

Olympic Association, summed up the preparations for the Winter Olympics in Sarajevo by saying that the Committee which there had been the class preparations, would place in a favourable atmosphere and would enjoy special facilities.

The representatives of the Olympic Organizing Committee for the Los Angeles Olympics, however, refused to talk to journalists.

The preparations for the Summer Olympics are also causing concern in the community, as was repeatedly stressed in speeches by delegates attending the ENOC seminar.

Too many problems were unresolved, said Adrien Van den Bode in an interview with a correspondent. I even find it difficult to single out the most serious one. They range from the athletes' arrival in Los Angeles to their accommodation and their movements in the city, and continue all the way through to their departure from the Olympics.

In this respect, the ENOC National Olympic Committee position is worthy of attention. Its Chairman Sergei Pavlov informed the delegates that the USSR Committee had another letter to Juan Antonio Samaranch, President of the International Olympic Committee with the request that all issues concerning the organization and holding of the Games in Los Angeles be included in the topics for discussion by the IOC Executive who will meet this October.

Alexander NUTSEN

VOLLEYBALL SENSATION STILL AHEAD

The first barrier in the World Cup has been successfully crossed by the women volleyball players from the national teams of Peru, Canada, Cuba, Hungary, Japan, Bulgaria, the USSR, Australia, Brazil, South Korea, the United States and China. Playing in the Peruvian cities, they have confidently made their way through to the next round of

the championship. These dozen teams, however, already became known after the second round of the preliminary games.

Thus the teams competing in the first semifinals are Peru, Canada, Japan, Bulgaria, Brazil and South Korea. In the second semifinals Cuba, Hungary, the Soviet Union, Australia, the United States and China will all play.

VICTORY FOR KIEVANS

The basketball team of Strel-tel, Kiev, has won the international tournament in Nicosia by winning all three games.



A shot from the European Table Tennis League match between the Italian and Soviet national teams in Moscow, the outcome of which was a 5-2 victory to the Soviets. Photo by Igor Lysko

BIG HOCKEY IN A BIG WAY

September 17 was the date for the start of the 37th USSR Championship, which is the main event of the season among the hockey clubs. The twelve strongest Soviet teams, including Moscow clubs: Central Army Club, Spartak and Dynamo, are to compete in the four-round contest which will finish in March when the prizewinners and champions will become known.

In compliance with the routine of the past few years, the hockey-players have already held many friendly and official mat-

ches both at home and abroad before the start of the national championship. Let us recall that the world and European champions, the USSR national team, having twice defeated the national team of Czechoslovakia, have for the fourth time running won the "Rudé právo" Cup, in Düsseldorf, West Germany, Central Army Club, of Moscow, have for the twelfth time won the European Cup. Other teams which have put on a successful performance at international matches are Spartak and Dynamo, of Moscow.



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MN INFORMATION

INDIRA GANDHI IN MOSCOW

The Prime Minister of India, Indira Gandhi, has arrived in Moscow on an official friendly visit at the invitation of the President of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR and the Council of Ministers of the USSR.

She was met at the airport by the President of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet Leonid Brezhnev, the Chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers Nikolai Tikhonov, the Member of the Politbureau of the CPSU Central Committee, Minister of Foreign Affairs of the USSR Andrei Gromyko, and other officials.

Indira Gandhi has already visited the Soviet Union several times. She paid an earlier visit to the USSR in June of 1976. She has been elected Honorary Doctor of the Moscow State University and Honorary Doctor of the Academy of Sciences of the USSR.



In the photo: after Indira Gandhi's arrival at the airport.

'BLOODY ORGY' IN BEIRUT

TASS STATEMENT

"A monstrous crime", "carnage" and "a bloody orgy" is how TASS describes the massacre of defenceless women, children and old people in the Palestinian refugee camps by Israel and its stooges after the withdrawal of the Palestinian combatants from Beirut.

The slaughter in Beirut is in the same category as the mass murders by the Nazis of civilians in Babyl Yar, near Kiev, during World War II.

The Israelis are engaged in genocide on the Lebanese soil aiming to destroy the Palestinians as a nation.

Responsibility for this crime lies first and foremost with the ruling circles of Israel, but not only with them. It is also borne by those who have put weapons into the Israeli hands and have actually prompted their actions. If it had not been for support from Washington, Israel would never have dared to commit such atrocities. In fact, the slaughter can be said to be a result of the strategic cooperation between the United States and Israel and attempts are being made to consolidate the latter, what is more, by means of the so-called Reagan plan and by continuing the Camp David policies.

Rivers of blood and mountains of corpses in the Palestinian camps of Beirut — such is the price paid for the guarantee of the security to the civilian population of Beirut following the withdrawal of the

Palestinian Resistance Movement detachments.

If this represents an attempt by Washington and Tel Aviv to impose on the Arabs in this way their own terms for settlement, they are making a grave mistake, for the carnage in Beirut will only deepen the guilt now separating the Arabs and the Israelis. Indeed in the future many generations of the Israeli people themselves will have to face up to the consequences of the grave crimes now being committed by their government.

The Soviet Union resolutely condemns the Israeli aggression and genocide in Lebanon, TASS says. It demands that an immediate end be put to such actions and the immediate withdrawal of the Israeli troops from Lebanon as envisaged in the UN Security Council resolutions.

The Security Council should use to the full the authority it has under the UN Charter, including the use of UN forces, to provide security for the civilian population in Beirut and ensure a withdrawal of the aggressor's troops.

The Security Council should, in case of need, impose sanctions against Israel, as set forth in the UN Charter. It is furthermore questionable whether a state such as Israel, which regularly violates the principles of the UN Charter, can remain a member of the UN.

An end must be put to the Israeli aggression and to the crimes Israel is committing against humanity.

LEONID BREZHNEV'S MESSAGE TO PRESIDENT REAGAN

The President of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet Leonid Brezhnev has sent a personal message to Ronald Reagan, President of the USA, in connection with the new horrific crime committed by Israel, the latter having staged a bloodbath in West Beirut comparable to the Nazi atrocities of World War II.

A share of responsibility for the streams of blood that are now running in Lebanon, it is stressed in the message, is also borne by those who could have, but did not, avert the dead. The Palestinians, and other peoples too, will never

forget or forgive the bloody orgy staged by the Israeli military.

Leonid Brezhnev expressed his firm view that it was high time that an end be put to a situation in which the Israeli leaders challenge the UN, violating in a systematic and gross way the basic principles of the organization's Charter and its decisions, including Security Council decisions. He called upon the American president to act in the Security Council together with the Soviet Union to call Israel to order and force it to respect Council decisions.

MOSCOW SIGHTS



The 534-metre TV Tower at Ostankino is one of the tallest in the world.

Round the Soviet Union

THE SECTIONS OF THE SECOND LINE OF THE METRO HAVE BEEN LINKED TOGETHER BY A NEW BRIDGE OVER THE KHARKOV RIVER THAT FLOWS IN THE CITY WHICH BEARS THE SAME NAME. The new metro line runs from the city centre to one of the largest new housing estates.

THE STUDENT TOWNSHIP OF THE MEDICAL INSTITUTE IN KHABAROVSK HAS A BIG NEW HOSTEL — a tall building for 500 students. The first to move in it were the future students — children of fishermen

and reindeer-breeders along the Amur River. They have been admitted to the Preparatory Department.

AN ALL-UNION CONFERENCE OF HEAVY COMPOUNDS HAS TAKEN PLACE IN NALCHIK CAPITAL OF THE KABARDINO-BALKAR AUTONOMOUS REPUBLIC. IN THE RUSSIAN FEDERATION. Delegates concentrated on the problems of making thermoset materials and elastic structural materials as well as artificial fibres to replace human organs.

DELEGATES ATTENDING A THREE-DAY SEMINAR WHICH HAS JUST ENDED AT THE USSR EXHIBITION OF ECONOMIC ACHIEVEMENTS studied the experience and prospects for the use of minicomputers in controlling farming operations.

CARGO SHIP DOCKS WITH SPACE STATION

The unmanned cargo spaceship Progress-15 has docked with the orbital manned Salyut 7—Soyuz T-7 complex.

The mutual identification, approach, docking and link-up between the spaceship were carried out on commands from Mission Control and on board with the help of robots. The docking and link-up were monitored by the crew of the orbital complex cosmonauts Berezovoi and Lebedev. The cargo ship was linked with the station via its plant compartment.

Launched on September 18 Progress-15 had on board fuel for the station's combined propulsion complex, as well as equipment, instruments and various materials for research and for the day-to-day needs of the crew. Mail for the crew was part of the cargo.

Telemetric data received from the station and reports received from the crew indicate that the on-board systems of the scientific research complex of Salyut 7 — Soyuz T-7 — Progress-15 are operating normally.

NEW OIL FIELD IN THE CASPIAN SEA

An offshore platform for drilling oil wells, the biggest in the Caspian Sea, has been manoeuvred into place near the April 28 oil field, a hundred kilometres north-east of Baku. The well will give access to the wealth of oil which has so far been inaccessible.

The metal platform, from which the two wells are being drilled, basically has a new design. Its pyramid-shaped blocks whose "legs" are firmly embedded in the seabed make sure the platform is held completely steady even in depths of one hundred metres. No other stationary platform has been built yet to operate in such depths.

The entire platform and drilling equipment were assembled on shore next to a three-storey house that has a helicopter landing slip on its roof.

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FREE DEMOCRATS DISBAND COALITION

Bonn. Chancellor Helmut Schmidt of West Germany has announced the resignation of four cabinet ministers belonging to the Free Democratic Party over the differences in economic and social policies.

The chancellor has called on members of the West German parliament, the Bundestag, to support his proposal for elections to be held ahead of time in late November-early December. He has also appealed to the opposition bloc of the CDU/CSU not to oppose the move. To make it easier to solve this problem, he announced his readiness to lodge a vote of no-confidence in his government in parliament. Under the Constitution, a vote of no-confidence

makes it obligatory to dissolve parliament and to call a new election.

H. Schmidt has said he assumes the responsibilities of the foreign minister. In place of H.-D. Genscher who has resigned, and he has asked his other cabinet members to fulfill the duties of the three other Free Democratic ministers who have stepped down.

During his speech in the Bundestag, the opposition leader H. Kohl declared H. Schmidt's request for an early election unacceptable. He proposed the setting up of a new coalition government between the CDU/CSU and the Free Democrats in parliament in order to create a new and, as he called it, "viable" cabinet.

EEC MINISTERS MEET IN SESSION

Brussels. The EEC Ministerial Council is holding a two-day session here. It is attended by the foreign ministers who are looking into the different international problems facing the ten EEC members, including the structural reform of the Com-

munity and the entry of Portugal as another member. Among the other international issues, they are discussing the differences over trade between the EEC and the United States, the situation in the Middle East, and the relations with the Latin American countries.

VIETNAMESE DENY BUILD-UP OF TROOPS

Hanoi. The Vietnamese VIA news agency has dismissed as slanderous the statement made by the Thai military command to the effect that Vietnam is amassing troops in the North-West of Kampuchea, stepping up military operations in the area and even carrying them across the border onto Thai soil.

Vietnam has always respected, and will continue to respect Thailand's sovereignty and territorial integrity, the agency states. The Thai allegations have been made, it says, in order to distort Vietnam's good will in deciding to pull out some of its troops from Kampuchea and to subvert the atmosphere of dialogue between the two countries.



Drawing by Igor Smirnov

SOCIAL DEMOCRATIC MAJORITY IN THE SWEDISH RIKSDAG

Regular parliamentary elections have been held in Sweden. The Social Democratic Labour Party of Sweden gained a considerable success with 168 out of 349 seats in the Riksdag, 12 more than in the previous parliament. The Left Party—Communists have kept their 20 seats.

Thus the Social Democrats have more seats than the three bourgeois parties: the Moderate

Coalition Party, the Centre Party, and the People's Party, which lost the trust of a considerable proportion of the electorate, hold only 163 mandates.

According to the Constitution, the SDLPs, being the country's largest political party, will again form Sweden's government after a six-year period in opposition. It will be led by the Party Chairman O. Palme.

UN SECURITY COUNCIL MEETS IN EMERGENCY MEETING

New York. The UN Security Council has unanimously condemned the criminal massacre of civilians in Beirut. The Council re-affirmed its Resolution No. 512 and 513 which stress the need to respect the rights of civilians and to cease all acts of violence against them.

At an emergency meeting here, the Council has voted to UN General Secretary with powers to increase the number of observers deployed in and around the Lebanese capital from ten to fifty.

The Council has also asked the Secretary General to hold urgent consultations with the UN member states regarding the possible stationing of UN forces in the Beirut area to help the Lebanese government in its efforts to protect the civilian population.

From the Secretary General's report it follows that the area of West Beirut where hundreds of Palestinian civilians have been murdered is under the complete control of the Israeli invaders. According to UN observers, included among the Israeli forces were cutthroats from Major Haddad's detachments who were completely maintained by and subordinate to Tel Aviv. Peter de Cuellar has said that in the present situation unarmed UN observers would not be able to ensure the prevention of further crimes.

HONDURAN GUERRILLAS CONTINUE TO HOLD HOSTAGES

San Jose. Reports from Tegucigalpa say that a group of armed Honduran guerrillas continue to hold 80 or so hostages captured in the Trade and Industrial Chamber in the town of San Pedro Sula.

Among the hostages are 23 Trade and Economics Minister Gustavo Alfaro, the Finance and Government Credit Minister Arturo Coria, the President of the Central Bank, as well as some businessmen and intellectuals.

The guerrillas are demanding the release of some 20 Honduran and Salvadoran guerrillas who are at present in Honduran jails. They have demanded over lists of the political prisoners whose release they are demanding for publication in the press.

TWO SPANISH PARTIES CONCLUDE ELECTION PACT

Madrid. It has been officially announced here that the Spanish Socialist Workers' Party and the Democratic Action Party have concluded an election pact. The Socialist Party will support the election of the party for the early elections to be held on October 28. Officially announcing the establishment of the alliance, the party's General Secretary Pablo Gonzalez said that the pact had been set up in order to secure a new majority in Spain and to promote progressive changes in the country's political and economic life.

The Democratic Action Party leader, Francisco Fernandez, said that in turn, the party had entered the alliance in view of the need for a strong democratic government in Spain which could implement the necessary reforms.

MM INFORMATION No. 78-192



RESPONSE EXPLOITATION OF SEASONAL WORKERS

Harvesttime is the one and only chance for hundreds of thousands of seasonal agricultural workers in the USA to make any money. Indeed, this is the "golden time" for wealthy landowners too.

Once, an American television company tried to make a film about the lives of seasonal workers and chose as their subject sweet potato plantation in the state of North Carolina. When television reporters arrived they were greeted by the owner with a fully loaded shotgun. The conscientious journalists, however, not to be put off, took full advantage of their hidden cameras and took shots of life that can be witnessed every year at harvesttime in the fields and plantations of the USA.

Life in huts and shanties and overcrowded barracks—unsanitary, rife with disease, a half-starved existence. "Labour Camp" is the nickname aptly given to the dwellings of seasonal workers on modern plantations.

The seasonal worker's labour, the only tools of which are his own bare hands, is extremely poorly paid. Few, however, dare complain, fearing the loss of their only earnings which they will have to seek out over a whole year—until the next harvest.

Apart from that there are many seasonal workers—immigrants who have illegally crossed the Mexican-American border, leaving the countries to the south of Rio Grande. Without rights, without any knowledge of the language, often over-burdened with large families, without hope of getting work in their own countries, they become easy submissive bait for the large firms and ranches and owners of tobacco plantations and orchards.

Any attempts at organized protest on behalf of the seasonal workers are firmly squashed by police, just as at the beginning of the century the efforts of American activists to establish unions were firmly suppressed.

All these facts are no secret to the American administration and Congress. Though Washington is quick to defend human rights abroad it is blind to the glaring inequalities of hundreds of thousands of their own compatriots.

FACTS AND EVENTS

© 700 young militiamen have completed a course of special training in Zimbabwe. The first militia units are to be organized and sent to the provinces to help the national army police, said the country's Prime Minister Robert Mugabe.

More than two hundred thousand people participated in the "Artists for Peace" Festival, which took place in Bochum, West Germany, following an appeal from the West German peace champion initiators of the "Krefeld Manifesto".



GIANT LARK

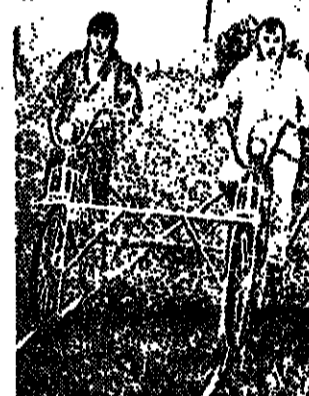
It has been decided to build a giant lark with chambers measuring 68 by 500 metres in the Belgian port of Antwerp. Specialists believe that this will be one of the largest larks in the world. When commissioned in 1980, it will let through ships weighing as much as 150 thousand tonnes.

A GUN THAT DOES NOT KILL

"Use a gun to catch a sparrow," said sceptics when the Australian ornithologists found a new way of ringing birds. They use a special device which shoots a net over a flock of flying birds and unfolds around them. The specialists then put rings on the birds' feet and let them go. Over the past twenty-five years, scientists have ringed almost two million birds and studied their migration routes.

BIKES GO ON RAILS

In recent years, the French railways have been going through hard times. Because of declining profits, tracks have been closed over hundreds of kilometres. An enterprising hobbyist from the department of Somme has suggested that the abandoned railway tracks could be used by cyclists. He has designed a sort of tandem bike which rolls perfectly smoothly along the rails. One important factor is that his invention can also be used by blind people.



OF INTEREST

CAUTION—FROGS

During seasonal migrations, amphibians always move along their beaten track disregarding changes which might have been made along their routes by man. Such "conservatism" often causes their mass deaths. A large number of toads and frogs were crushed by car wheels on busy roads in the West German countryside. Therefore, signs like the one in the photo have been put in places where large numbers of them are most likely to be crossing the road.



CUBAN WORKER CATCHES PRIZE SWORD-FISH

When the line of my spinner became as taut as a violin string I was amazed at the size of the fish at the other end. The battle continued for more than four hours. Bright spots flashed before my eyes, and my hands cut by the line went quite numb. It was in these words that Miguel Costello, one of three Cuban workers who went fishing in a small motor boat, described his exhausting fight with a sword-fish. The battle turned out to be well worthwhile, however, Costello landed a fish weighing 100 pounds—or much more than the previous record established during the popular International Ernest Hemingway contest, in 1978. The winner that year caught a 569-pounder.

THIEVING POLICEMEN

In Sweden, a scandal broke out when, according to the newspaper "Aftonbladet", 15 Stockholm traffic wardens were put on trial. They admitted that for several years, they have been operating the city's parking meters "relieving" them of cash.

'DRAGON-FLIES' CROSS THE ENGLISH CHANNEL

Sixty very light planes have crossed the English Channel between London and Paris in order to qualify for the crossing. The planes had to weigh less

FROM the SOVIET PRESS

ECONOMIC SLUMP IN USA

President Reagan's plans to stimulate business activity and put an end to the economic slump by lowering taxes on manufacturing companies have failed, according to *ECONOMICHESKAYA GAZETA*. Summing up the results of the development of US economy, the weekly notes that in July the volume of industrial production was 0.3 per cent lower than in July last year. The production of manufacturing equipment went down by 2.1 per cent. The key sectors of the economy are stagnating. This is especially true of the steel industry. By early July some 111,453 steel workers, roughly one-third of the entire number the industry employs, were out of job.

Acute social problems, the weekly continues, are evident in US agriculture as well. Farmers take in fairly good harvests but have no chance of marketing it. Discrimination in trade with socialist countries sharply reduced the market for agricultural products. It may be a paradox but still this is a hard luck despite increasing production farmers' income dropped by 25 billion dollars.

Pointing to the continuing recession, the weekly writes that the arms race whipped up by Washington undermines "civilian" industries upsets the financial and monetary mechanism and puts additional burdens on the people of the United States and its allies.

SOVIET-INDIAN COOPERATION SETS AN EXAMPLE FOR OTHERS TO FOLLOW

As can be clearly seen, the Soviet Union's approach to technological cooperation with India is fundamentally different in principle from the "aid" bestowed by imperialist powers, which aims at turning the national liberation zone, with its huge natural wealth, into a preserve of neo-colonialism. Thus writes N. Rodionov, Councillor for economic questions at the Soviet Embassy in India, in *SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INOUSTRIYA*.

The Soviet Union renders assistance in establishing the state sector of the economy in India so that this country can appear in the international division of labour as an equal partner. The third plant, for instance, the first fruit of our cooperation, is one of the main suppliers of ferrous metals for export.

Our economic links are built exclusively on mutual benefit and equality of all the sides involved, Rodionov points out. We, for instance, import goods from India which are either manufactured in our own country in insignificant quantities, or not at all. Soviet credits, granted to India, are paid off, not in hard currency, but in rupees, which are used to purchase Indian commodities.

COURSE OF MILITARIZATION

A vast area of the Pacific has again become the arena for Washington's and Tokyo's military games, writes the newspaper *SEIKYU SHUNEN*. The biggest naval exercises of the United States and Japan in the entire history of the Japanese-US alliance are held north of Honshu Island. An unprecedented volume of military equipment is involved in the exercises: 80 warships, 90 planes, 16,000 servicemen from Japan, US aviation and ships of the US Seventh Fleet.

The present large-scale exercises are a concrete manifestation of Washington's and Tokyo's aggressive course of further escalation of military activity in the area of the Far East proclaimed during the recent Japanese-US conference on matters of "ensuring security". For Japan these exercises became a new stage in the process of widening the sphere of its naval forces activity far beyond the limits of the country's territorial waters.

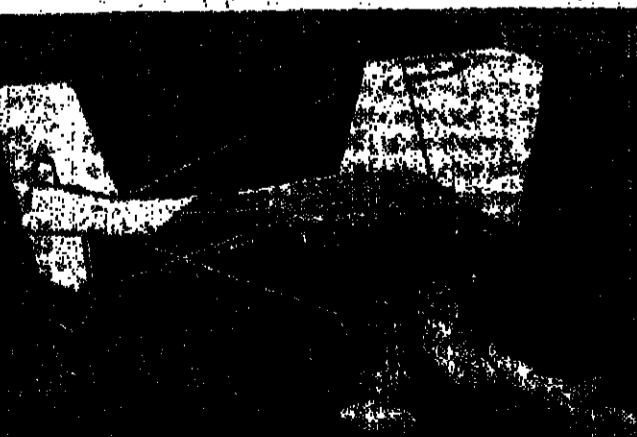
This course has been the cause of profound concern on behalf of the population of the Pacific region as it only suits the interests of war corporations and the most reactionary circles of the United States and Japan, the newspaper concludes.

LAWLESSNESS BASED ON RUDE FORCE

In *LITERATURNAYA GAZETA*, Vitaly Kobayev is talking about the consequences of delaying the 1977 United Nations Resolution providing for the establishment of two independent states—the Jewish and the Palestinian states.

This delayance, he says, means that the right to live in a sovereign state of their own is denied not only to the Palestinians, but also to the Jewish population of present-day Israel. This strengthens the hand and the arguments of those who have so far refused to recognize Israel as a state. The Palestinians are promised only the status of a colony disguised as "autonomy". For Japan these exercises became a new stage in the process of widening the sphere of its naval forces activity far beyond the limits of the country's territorial waters.

Lawlessness can only rely on brute force. However, force is a temporary, transient factor. The fate of a people, and its national self-determination is in a legitimate and permanent category, if not an eternal one.



than 150 kilos, and their engine's volume had to be between the stipulated 150 and 400 cc. centimetres. They flew at an average height of 80 to 30 metres. One of the pilots was the French champion Jean-Louis Chabrier. In the photo: Mr. Chabrier over Northern France.

VIEWPOINT

Yuri GVOZDEV

NEO-COLONIALISM THREATENS CENTRAL AMERICA

In Washington, one notices an intensification in the anti-Nicaraguan psychosis coinciding with a further escalation in the US aggressiveness in Central America. What is more, persistent efforts are made to prevent the situation as if the cause of such tension derives from the "military threat" allegedly stemming from Nicaragua and Cuba. All these are very ominous symptoms pointing to preparations for large-scale armed conflict in the region, with the Pentagon being directly involved. In view of the above, the Nicaraguan Embassy in Washington has recently issued a statement in which it expresses grave concern over the Reagan administration's intrigues. Among other things, it resolutely rejects the attempts made by the Assistant Secretary of State for Inter-American Affairs, Thomas Brundage, to justify the hostile anti-Sandinista campaign launched under the pretext of the need to "preserve peace" in Central America. What exactly is it that the United States is after in this part of the world?

There can only be one answer: the Reagan administration has declared a neo-colonialist

struggle against the nations of Central America, categorically refusing to recognize their inalienable right to independence and to freedom from interference. By so doing, it continues in principle the undeclared policy pursued by other American administrations starting way back in 1823 when the United States declared its "Monroe Doctrine".

But during the past century and at the beginning of the present one Britain, France and other countries in Europe had extensive colonial empires, and as seen against this background, Washington's violation of the sovereign rights of Central American nations looked fairly "normal".

However, American neo-colonialism looks quite different today when an end has practically been put to colonialism in Africa and Asia—under the pressure of popular struggle—several decades ago. Decolonization has swept over even the most remote islands of the Indian, Pacific and Atlantic oceans. In the new situation which has emerged in the 60s of this century, Washington's imposition of semi-colonial status on a number of Central American countries looks a glaring contradiction

and reduces these countries to an even less favourable position than is enjoyed by those who only recently won their independence.

It is impossible to close one's eyes to the fact that under a variety of far-fetched pretexts the United States is, in effect, trying to dictate to the countries in Central America what foreign policies they should pursue. They punish Nicaragua, for example, for its course towards non-alignment, and for its growing mutually profitable cooperation with Cuba, and the USSR and the "third world" countries—by imposing economic sanctions and organizing "gangster-style" raids to Honduras. Washington is displeased even with Managua's relations with Western Europe, viewing these countries as its "trade rivals". And, to give another example, Reagan's administration is trying to impose on the Sandinista government a solution of Nicaragua's purely domestic problems which would be of advantage to the United States. It demands that the Nicaraguans should introduce "suitable" political leaders in their government, strengthen the position of specific groups of businessmen, etc. The Americans

Such policies pursued by Washington cannot but provoke profound indignation in the broadest circles of international public opinion. They are also firmly condemned in the USSR. The Soviet people have great sympathy for those peoples desiring to free themselves from the yoke of foreign oppressors and their local stooges. There was a time when this solidarity inspired the insurgents in Algeria and Vietnam, as well as the patriots in India and in Portuguese colonies in Africa, to fight for independence. The Soviet Union views with a similar sympathy and understanding the heroic fight for freedom and genuine independence being engaged on by the peoples of Central America, and sides with those who defend the gains of the popular revolution in Nicaragua. No one has ever given the United States "a right" to set up an empire of its own in the area. No Washington administration will ever be able to persuade other nations that they have to conform to the arbitrary rule and dictate imposed on them by these 20th-century neo-colonialists.

Round the Soviet Union

● THE SECOND SOVIET-INDIAN SYMPOSIUM ON THE FERROUS METALLURGY WHICH HAS JUST ENDED IN DONETSK, REPRESENTS A NEW STAGE IN MUTUALLY BENEFICIAL COOPERATION BETWEEN THE TWO COUNTRIES IN THIS FIELD. The symposium was devoted to a discussion of the ways of economizing on the material and fuel and energy resources used in the industry.

● IRKUTSK GEOLOGISTS HAVE DISCOVERED ONE MORE LIGNITE DEPOSIT—WITH THE STRATUM FIFTY METRES THICK IN THE BAM AREA. Lignite can be used both as a fuel and as a raw material in the manufacture of fertilizer, the latter being badly needed by local agriculture.

● A 170-kV HIGH-POWER TRANSMISSION LINE HAS BEEN PUT INTO OPERATION IN THE FALLOW LAND GYAUZ TRACT IN TURKMENIA. It supplies electricity to the intercolleive farm pumping station which lifts water to the fields of recently founded farms here. The fallow lands of land in the zone of the Karakum Canal, the right bank of the Amudarya River and on the north of the republic are being developed at a fast rate. By the end of 1985, 3,700 kilometres of transmission lines are to be installed in the rural areas of the republic.

● THE FIRST BATCH OF NEW SHUNTING "TOM-13B" LOCOMOTIVES HAVE BEEN MADE AT THE DIESEL FACTORY IN MURMOK. A TOWN IN THE VLADIMIR REGION OF THE RUSSIAN FEDERATION. Their hauling capacity is considerably greater than previous models and they require 12 per cent less fuel.

● 760 CHILDREN HAVE ENROLLED FOR THEIR FIRST LESSONS IN MUSIC, PAINTING, AND DANCING AT AN ART SCHOOL WHICH HAS JUST OPENED IN THE TOWN OF YEMEL. ON THE DANUBE. At present, the Odessa Region in the Ukraine has nearly 450 art schools and their branches for children.

Sports arenas have not turned into monuments

At one of the recent press conferences during the Olympic Games a correspondent from the French magazine "L'Express" asked if it were possible to visit the Soviet Union in 3 or 6 months to see if the Olympic facilities were being used by Muscovites.

The correspondent only had to stay in Moscow for a few days to see that the facilities of the 1980 Olympics have not turned into monuments of the past Games. One of them is the complex at Krylatokoye which is open for Muscovites at any time. Children, workers and employees from plants and institutions, students of colleges have their daily training sessions at its cycling track and highway, as well as in the archery stadium and the rowing canal. Everyone who wishes can take part in the mass competitions regularly organized there. The complex also includes two



gym, tennis courts, a wrestling hall, a boating station, a chess club and track-and-field arena. Half the time these facilities are used by children. Entry for the members of sports societies is free of charge. They pay only a token annual fee — 30 kopeks. Seasonal tickets are also arranged for groups.

"Our facilities are used both by sportsmen for their regular training as well as by ordinary Muscovites," says Anatoly Ivilyev, Director of the Olympic sports complex at Krylatokoye. Middle age people and pensioners keep up their health in 32 health groups. But the biggest group is that of children from nearby districts. Up to 600 of them attend the complex daily. Sports enthusiasts fill the gym and stadiums of the complex from 7.30 a.m. till 22.30 p.m.

● Rest after training.
● The rowing canal at Krylatokoye.

DEVELOPING THE NORTH

The unified regional production base, being built in Leshibinsk, will speed up the construction of hydropower stations on the Yenisei. The foundations for the first building — a concrete-mixing plant — have been laid.

The base will also incorporate precast reinforced concrete works and factories producing large panels for housing construction, asphalt-concrete and bricks.

Simultaneously construction work has started on the first of four housing developments, which are to be built in the city centre for the families of the workers at the new base. Meantime the construction of a cascade of hydropower stations is soon to begin on the Yenisei. Their capacity will exceed that of the Sayano-Shushenskaya station, now under construction, and in time they will become centres of new industrial districts in the north of the region.

The first to be built will be the Middle-Yenisei hydropower station to be sited near the city of Leshibinsk. Here work on the Angara-Yenisei territorial-production complex, which will specialize in timber procurement and processing, has already started.

The wide use of surface defoliation is a characteristic feature of cotton farming in many other regions of the republic in the current year. Plants are also utilized in this work — mainly in steppe virgin lands. The latter case, defoliation is carried out at a small altitude — on a low level flight and in windless weather.

While being essential for machine harvesting, the defoliation of cotton plants speeds up the ripening of the harvest.

GAS PIPELINE CROSSES THE KAMA

The laying of a 650-metre underwater pipeline across the Kama River, part of the Urengoy-Tomary-Uzhgorod gas pipeline now under construction, has been completed by builders working on the Udmurt section of the route. To lay a 600-metre pipeline along the bed of a river which is subject to ice navigation is a complicated engineering operation.

At the flash of a green flare a column of workers lifted the line crowned by cast-iron rings and pulled it to the water. More after metre of this many-tonne colossus now began to move of the river bottom and the pipeline came neatly to rest in its trench that had been dug in advance. The operation was completed when the main line of the line was pulled onto the opposite bank.

Now builders have started welding the second string of the underwater pipeline to be laid alongside the first one.

COTTON FARMING: IMPROVED TECHNIQUES

The farms in the Chirchik district of Tashkent, in Uzbekistan, have gone over to the latest method of defoliating cotton plants. Special machines ensure that during the procedure of crops the leaves fall in straight rows without contaminating the air or nearby reservoirs.

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While being essential for machine harvesting, the defoliation of cotton plants speeds up the ripening of the harvest.

Places to visit

The 'Three Brothers' of Riga



In the old part of Riga on Maza Pils Street, there are three houses which have been nicknamed 'Three Brothers' by the inhabitants of the city. They were built at different periods: No. 17, the 'oldest brother' is in 15th-century Gothic style and is considered the oldest building in the town; No. 19, the 'middle brother', dating back to the first half of the 17th century, belongs to the Renaissance period; while the 'youngest brother', No. 21, is in early classical style and dates to the 18th century.

Restorers have recently finished working on the three houses. Inside the visitor will find beamed ceilings, wide chimney-hearths and narrow staircases leading to the upper stories.

RUSSIAN LACE THE WORLD OVER

Russian lace, which is famous all over the world, is made at Volodga and Yelets, Kirov and Ryazan, in the Leningrad Region. The Kirzhavsky district is the oldest centre of the craft in the region. Specialists believe that the patterns produced by local lace-makers are based on very ancient designs typical of north-west Russia. The work of the Kirzhavsky lace-weavers has been displayed more than once at exhibitions both in this country and abroad. It is also to be found in the folk art section of the Russian Museum.

In 1950, four lace-weavers from the village of Dnyrkovo, in the Kirzhavsky district, won a diploma at an international exhibition in Brussels for a lace panel they had made.

The majority of lace-makers at the present time are people of a certain age. But in order that the craft should not die out, lace-making classes were started in the district two years ago. In addition to disciplines of a general educational nature, the female students are also taught design, the composition of patterns, and the technology and techniques of lace-making.

THE SNOW LEOPARDS OF KIRGHIZIA

On foot or on horseback, no one is allowed to enter the Kurmuk Canyon in northern Kirghizia where snow leopards live. Although the leopards are shy, they have never attacked man, his presence may scare away the cautious animals that come to live there.

A long time was required to make up for the consequences of thoughtless hunting. After the Bash-Aral Preserve was created in the republic, not a single gunshot was heard in the wild goat habitat. The herd grew, attracting their constant followers the snow leopards. Unlike the wolf and other predators, who kill large numbers of hoofed animals at a time, the snow leopard kills just as much as he needs to eat. It is weak animals that are usually struck by his paw.

Kirghizia supplies snow leopards for national and foreign zoos. Catching the handsome beast living above-the-clouds, in the mountains, can be done by experienced climbing hunters only. According to licensees, they catch no more than ten animals per year. Killing them is prohibited altogether. Thanks to the preservation measures, the number of snow leopards in the republic has reached 2,000.



The catwalk of a snow leopard (Kyrgyzstan).

Science and technology

ZOOLOGISTS STUDY JEWELLERY

For the first time Turkmen zoologists have closely examined jewellery from the republic's museums. The specialists have confirmed a hypothesis made earlier by art historians that when they produced decorations of silver and coral, craftsmen of the past ages made stylized depictions of animals, birds, and insects which inhabited the Karakum Desert in their time.

One look at "dagdan", a breast decoration with pendants suspended on thin chains, is enough to see that it is a scorpion. In their unusual research, the zoologists have applied the so-called zoolo-economic method in which they traced a series of similar symbols back to typical biological features. This is how the scorpion prototype of "dagdan" was found. The "silver bug" has helped them determine that the "dagdan" was made in the third millennium B.C. In that early epoch in the history of art ancient people believed that the scorpion could protect them from the evil forces and diseases.

Similarly, they have discovered the "age" of other national pieces of jewellery — snake-shaped bracelets, sew-on silver plates which look like fish scales, and three-dimensional made in the shapes of stylized bulls, rams, horses and other animals. The scientists think that these symbols are at least four or five millennia old.

SPECIALISTS IN ROBOTS

Students at the Azerbaijan Institute of Oil and Chemistry can now graduate as specialists in automated manipulators and industrial robots. This is one of nine new subjects to be taught at the higher schools of the republic.

Corrections have been introduced into the structure of training for specialists, taking into account the requirements of a fast growing industry, and new branches of the economy. K. Aliyev, Azerbaijan Minister of Higher and Specialized Secondary Education, told a TASS correspondent. The electrical en-

gineering and precision instrument making industries, for instance, are fast expanding in the republic. Our engineering and technical colleges have accepted more first-year students than ever before. These higher schools train specialists in machine building, oil refining and in the automation of production processes.

MEDICINE FOR REINDEER

Yevgeny and Nina Kilyayev, staff members of the Nalinsk northern reindeer-breeding base of the Far Eastern Research Institute for Agriculture, have suggested an effective method of curing and preventing the disease — a disease that reindeer are prone to.

The search for a reliable antidote to this formidable infectious disease affecting the reindeer's vascular system called for several years of painstaking experiment. In fact, for decades the reindeer has been considered as almost invulnerable during epidemics many animals perished.

'CALLISTO' BRINGS

BACK EXCITING EVIDENCE

The processing of data brought back by the "Callisto" research vessel from another voyage to the Pacific Ocean area, has been started. "Pravda" reports that rock samples taken from the ocean floor are now being studied.

Scientists from Western Samoa took part in the expedition.

Many results of research from the Soviet Antarctic area proved unusual, the newspaper notes. Scientists, for instance, recorded an extremely large number of earth tremors — more than a thousand within seven-day days of the astronomical equinox — seismic stations going into operation. A constant hum, as if someone was speaking in a deep bass voice, was recorded close to the junction of the Tonga-Kermadec deep.

The "Callisto" expedition discovered many hitherto unknown submarine mountains and volcanoes. The highest submarine mountain on our planet was christened (with the unanimous approval of all members of the expedition) Uo Mamave, which means "friendship" in Samoan.

VIEWPOINT

SOVINFILM AND ITS JOINT PRODUCTIONS

Alexander SURIKOV, Sovinfilm President

The Soviet Union made a number of joint films with foreign companies in the middle of the 50s, the first of which were from India. The range of cooperation expanded to such an extent that it led to the establishment of Sovinfilm in 1969. In the subsequent 12 years, more than 100 feature films have been made (besides documentaries). Almost 30 films have been made in the course of the past three years. Today our partners are such film-making powers as France, Italy, the USA, Mexico, the GDR, Poland... Among foreign colleagues who have worked with Sovinfilm I can mention, for example, Juan Antonio Bardem and Ion Popescu-Gopo, Alain Delon, Ursula Andress, Ornella Muti, Giancarlo Jannini, Sidney Ruma Franco Nero. Among Soviet masters who worked abroad I can name Roman Kartun, Sergei Bondarчук, Gligoriy Chukhrai.

A great number of these joint productions have received prestigious awards. The Soviet-Indian serial, "The Great Patriotic War" ("The Unknown War") was awarded the highest Lenin Prize, and received awards at the international film festivals in Leipzig and Moscow also. The Soviet-Indian film, "The Adventures of Ali Baba and the Forty Thieves" received a Grand Prix at the international film festival in Belgrade. "The Inquiry of Pilot Poles" (USSR-Poland) — the "Gold Asteroid" award at the international film festival in Trieste... At the latest international film festival at Karlovy Vary, the jury awarded two of our joint films: "Red Bells" (USSR-Mexico-Italy, directed by Sergei Bondarчук, USSR) — the main prize, "The Warship" (USSR Bulgaria-GDR, artistic direction by Juan Antonio Bardem, of Spain) — Grand Prix (Special).

Our cooperation with colleagues in the socialist countries is developing according to our wishes. At the moment we are making a film called "Winds of Different Times" with Bulgaria, "Not Staff Only" with Czechoslovakia, "Where We Are Not Present" with Yugoslavia, and "Hahin-Gol" with Mongolia.

On the whole, we are confident that the cooperation of the Soviet film studios with film companies in the West is proceeding successfully. The shooting of the Soviet-British film, "The Divine Anne", is in full swing (it is about the great Russian ballerina Anna Pavlova, and is directed by Emil Laitys, of the USSR). A script is being written for a Soviet-Spanish-Mexican film about P.G. Lorca — "A Poet's Death".

Soviet movie-makers are developing cooperation with their counterparts in developing countries. The ties binding Soviet film-makers with their colleagues in India, for example, are strong. Film director Vitally Melnikov (Leningrad) at present is starting work on a new film, "Gerasim Lebedev", about a famous Soviet zoologist who founded the first European theatre in India at the end of the 19th century. Laila Pilyayev, Uzbekistan, is at present working on his third film in cooperation with Indian colleagues. The film is called "An Oriental Legend", famous documentary film-maker Yuriy Abrikosov is making a film about Savitri, Nehru's Moscow film director and actor Kollon Nakhapov is very excited about the idea of making a Soviet-Indian film about Nikolai Kozlov, a famous artist.

FROM the SOVIET PRESS

HOW CAN WE ACCOUNT FOR THE BOOK SHORTAGE?

According to the calculations of sociologists, a total of about 40,000 million books are to be found at the present time in private libraries—this is several times more than are in state and public libraries, writes Boris Stukalin, Chairman of USSR Goskomizdat, writing in PRAVDA. And yet the demand for many forms of literature, particularly for fiction and children's books, reference books, encyclopaedias, etc., is far from being met.

How can we account for such a situation? Over the past 15-20 years, considerable changes have taken place in our society, Stukalin emphasizes. This period has witnessed a considerable rise in the cultural level of Soviet citizens with a resulting expansion in their spiritual interests.

Whereas in 1970, 85 per cent of those engaged in the national economy had higher and secondary education, the equivalent figure by the beginning of 1979 was 80 per cent. There is now an enormous demand among our people for specialized sorts of information and knowledge.

Boris Stukalin considers that in order to make a better job of meeting this demand, more topics of each book need to be printed. There were 610 more books printed last year, than in 1965. And in 1985, as compared to 1960, it is planned to increase the output of literature by 18.2 times.

SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT OF THE COUNTRYSIDE

It so happens that for a long time Soviet agriculture has been experiencing a drain on its labour resources, particularly of skilled labour, writes Pyotr Paskar, First Deputy Chairman of the USSR State Planning Board, in the magazine ZNANIYE-SILA. To a certain extent urbanization is undoubtedly a positive process, indeed the urban population has been steadily growing in many other countries, too. This trend will continue in the future as well, with many of the rural population seeking work in the rapidly developing industries and services. On the other hand, of course, this has led to labour shortages in the rural communities. Such is the situation at present in the Non-Black Earth Zone and in other parts of the Russian Federation, as well as in some other constituent republics.

As a rule, wages in the countryside are good, but the quality of life there often leaves a lot to be desired which often makes people leave.

That is why the Food Programme adopted last May at a Plenary Meeting of the CPSU Central Committee outlines specific tasks facing Soviet agriculture from now until the year 1990 to transform the face of the countryside society. One of these tasks is to give priority to the construction of all the necessary projects on which normal, prosperous life depends in the countryside.

In the 11th five-year plan period, collective and state farms and other rural enterprises will have accommodated 176 million square metres, and in the next five years — more than 200 million. The construction of railway will be sharply increased to ensure reliable communications between the collective and state farms and their district capitals.

SPIRITUAL VALUES AND HOW TO ASSESS THEM

A characteristic of the present time is a mass absorption — one might even talk of an epidemic — in hobbies. A man's hobby often becomes the very centre of his life. In other words, by sublimating his creative energy and his powers of invention it may well happen that a man comes to look on his job as an unavoidable, boring appendage to his hobby. This quote, from a famous article written by teacher Natalya Morozova, was published recently in LITERATURNAYA GAZETA. How right are we in acting in this way? Morozova asks.

The arts, which perfect and give food to our soul, should be looked on as providing an introduction to spiritual values, rather than as constituting such values in themselves. The ancients said: "One must eat, or in other words, live, and not live in order to eat." But of equal value is the following saying: "In order to live a spiritual life one has need of spiritual sustenance, but this is not to say that this sustenance should become the main thing in our life." The feeling of morality which art instills in us must be given practical realisation in art itself as an essential part of spirituality in its effective rather than passive nature.

Any one of man's activities can be said to have a spiritual dimension as long as it is directed to improving life on earth. Morozova emphasizes. One should beware of chasing moral values in art to the detriment of all else — i.e. one should guard against an inability to be free from lack of trying of otherwise such values into our own life.

Spiritual values are not measured by the form of professional or amateur activity indulged in, but by the author, but rather by the extent to which he is able to give oneself to other people.

PROFILES

ALEXANDER ZHEROMSKY

Soviet actor Alexander Zheromsky is 30 years old. His art-form — that of mime, is recognized as being one of the most difficult.

Each actor recognizes a starting point that determined his career. Alexander Zheromsky says that his career began on his premiere was in the summer of 1968.

At the time the 9th World Festival of Youth and Students was in progress in Sofia, the capital of Bulgaria, Alexander Zheromsky was part of the Soviet delegation, and danced "A Paper Soldier". The story of a mercenary who was burnt in a fire during the war, was told using the language of gestures, and staggered the audience, who asked for a repeated "encore". This brought him international recognition. He won a "gold medal" in the festival and again on two later occasions — once in Berlin in 1973 and the other time in Havana in 1979.

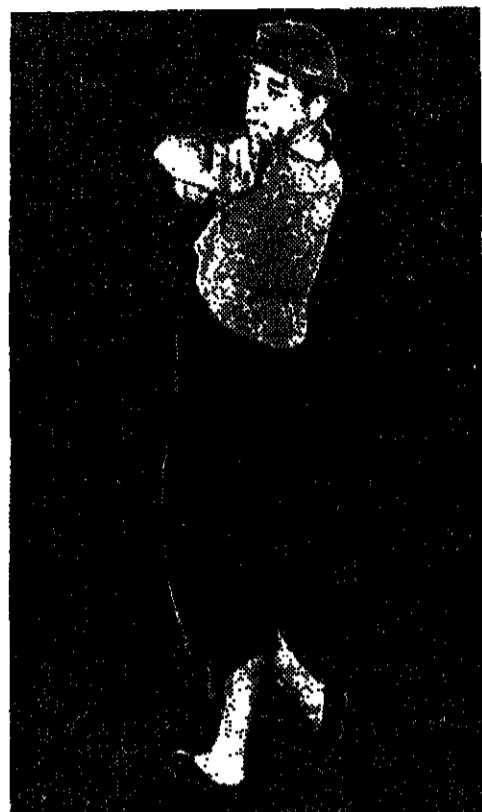
He became a mime actor without special training. He worked as a filter at a factory and a worker on a construction project. He wanted to study geology at the University of Moscow, and took up a job at one of its sections. Once he visited a mime studio attached to the international student theatre at the University... and stayed there, becoming its head two years later. In 1963 famous Soviet circus artistic director Sergei Koshellan dropped in. After watching Zheromsky's miming act he suggested that he should study at the Moscow Circus School. The choice was made. Zheromsky, who had almost been admitted to the University as a student by that time, took his papers to the Circus School instead.

One of his rehearsals was attended by chief artistic director of the Bolshoi Opera Theatre Boris Pokrovsky. And the career took another turn: Alexander Zheromsky became a soloist with the famous Soviet company. He only took in one production, "A Midsummer Night's Dream", during ten years he had no substitutes for Puck, the King of the Woods.

The Moscow Mime Ensemble was founded on April 1, 1976 and was led by Zheromsky for six years. Several months ago he left the post—because he felt it was impossible to fulfill these duties and act at the same time.

He is a very talented mime, and is full of "surprises".

His mask is an almost total absence of a mask. There was a time when he was fond of cartoons. He invented a cartoon character calling him "Muti". His idea of a plastic form broken into "phases" was interesting and very successful right from the start. Imagine flickering lights



and a miming actor who keeps moving all the time — his arms, legs, body and head — everything moves. This is Miti, or rather, an inadequate description of him. Zheromsky's arms are beautiful. They seem to be detached from his body, living a life of their own.

His programme consists of genre scenes which he borrows from real life: a pianist with a cat and a violin, a train passenger, passerby in the street, lovers... Everything is shown with gestures. Gestures substitute speech, music, colours, and costumes.

He has toured the Soviet Union widely and has been to 37 countries. He has another programme (solo) almost rehearsed. It is called "The Whims of a Mime". He is hoping to present it in December. Igor MIKHALEV

COLLECTION OF REMBRANDT PAINTINGS TO BE EXHIBITED IN JAPAN

The Nihodo Art Gallery in Tokyo is about to open an exhibition of Rembrandt paintings from the collection of the Hermitage Museum. On October 5 the exhibition will travel to Nagoya. Besides Rembrandt, the museum has sent two paintings by Gauguin and Cezanne for the exhibition. "Woman of the 19th and 20th centuries".

During the exhibition period lectures will be delivered on Rembrandt and the Hermitage

by the museum experts. The relationship between the Hermitage Museum and museums in Japan has so far been very fruitful. Recently, an exhibition from Japanese museums, "French Paintings of the Close of the 19th and early 20th Centuries", was displayed at the Hermitage. Another exhibition, "The Soviet Union as Seen by Japanese Artists", will soon arrive in Leningrad from Moscow.



An exhibition of works by 13 Moscow painters, sculptors and artists, opened at the exhibition hall, at No. 11, Krasnaya Zvezda St. In the photo: O. Gerasimov, "Descent to the Nova" (from the "Spring Lullaby" series); V. Aralova, "A Family From Khaldarabek".

SWISS FILM WEEK IN THE SOVIET UNION

Within the next few days, movie-goers in Moscow, Leningrad and Kazan—capital of the Tatar autonomous republic—will be making their acquaintance with the work of Swiss film-directors. Included in the programme for the Swiss film week are seven feature films as well as documentaries.

At a press conference in connection with the Week, held at Soyuzinformkino, Marcel Hen, president of the Swiss association of Film Producers and producer-director Rolf Lussl, whose film, "How to Be a Swissman", is one of the entries to be

shown, talked of the movies they had brought from Switzerland and of the problems confronting film directors in their country.

The representatives of the Swiss film industry noted the growing interest in Switzerland in Soviet films. Particularly popular are movies by Eisenstein and Pudovkin, Hollois, "The Lady With a Little Dog", and "Stalker" and "Andrei Rublev" by Tarkovsky. Soviet films shown at international film festivals held at Locarno and other Swiss towns, have received a warm reception from local film-goers.

Alexander OONSKO

CHEKHOV ON FINNISH STAGE

A new production of Chekhov's play "The Sea Gull" was given a warm reception at the Finnish town of Turku. It will now be shown in other towns throughout Finland in the course of the theatre's tour.

In an interview with a TASS correspondent the Chairman of the State Theatrical Commission in Turku—Tubonen—described the opening night of "The Sea Gull" as quite an event in the cultural life of the town. Connections between the Soviet Union and Finland in the theatre world continue to flourish

successfully, he added. It was not for the first time that the particular theatre turned to works by Russian and Soviet artists. In fact, as T. Tubonen pointed out, the works of authors such as A. Chekhov, M. Gorky, M. Bulgakov and A. Arbuzov are continually included in the repertoire of Finnish theatre companies. Finnish actors and producers are greatly helped in their creative work by their Soviet colleagues during the course of joint productions, performances, seminars and festivals.



The Japanese Koto ensemble have embarked upon a guest tour of the Soviet Union. Concerts have been arranged for Moscow, Leningrad, Kiev, Gomel, Minsk and Ivov. The Koto is an ancient, musical instrument. The ensemble's programme, called "Old and Modern Rhythms", includes classical works and arrangements of Russian, Japanese and Latin American folk songs, popular melodies and compositions. Photo by Anatoly Makarov

FACTS AND EVENTS

Festivals. Concerts given by the State Academic Philharmonic Symphony Orchestra of the USSR with conductor Sviatoslav Richter in West Berlin devoted to the famous Austrian composer and conductor G. Mahler. The Soviet orchestra was very well received. The concert programmes consisted of Prokofiev, Shostakovich, Khachaturian and Shchedrin. Museums. This year the Ukrainian capital Kiev is celebrating its 1,500 anniversary. To mark the event a museum of the town's history has been opened in the 16th-century Kievskiy Palace.

WHAT'S ON!

September 21-24

THEATRES

Kremlin Palace of Congresses (Kremlin). 21 — Gyrovets, Carat, "Nathalie" (ballet). 22 — Moscow Classical Ballet Ensemble.

Bolshoi Theatre (Sverdlov St.). 21 — Dergomyzhsky, "The Stone Guest" (opera). 22, 24 — One-act ballets: Barokk, "The Wooden Prince"; "Diversimeno". 23 — Puccini, "Madama Butterfly" (opera).

Stanislavsky and Nemirovich-Danchenko Musical Theatre (17 Pushkinskaya St.). 22 — Tchaikovsky, "The Queen of Spades" (opera). 23 — Minkus, "Don Quixote" (ballet). 24 — Rimsky-Korsakov, "May Night" (opera).

FILMS

A Man on His Knees (Italy). The action of this film takes place in the day of Palermo. The hero, a petty trader, becomes objectionable

to the Mafia for reasons beyond his control.

Cinema: "Vesna" (50 St. dovo-Chernogryazskaya St. Metro Lermontovskaya).

EXHIBITIONS

Central Artists Club (Luby Kravskaya Embankment). Exhibition marking the 100th anniversary of Georgi Dimitroff. Over 100 paintings, drawings and pieces of sculpture are on display. Daily, except Monday, 11 a. m. to 8 p. m. Metro Park Kultury.

Exhibition Hall, USSR Artists Board (10 Gogolevsky Blvd). Paintings and drawings by artists from the People's Republic of Angola. Unique Angolan ceramics are also on display. Daily, except Monday, 11 a. m. to 8 p. m. Metro Kropotkinskaya.

BUSINESS

Days of Hungarian Economy and Technology

Co-chairman of the Hungarian Chamber of Commerce Keresi Jancso has given a press conference in this city to mark the Days of the Hungarian Economy and Technology in Ufa, Riga, and Yerevan.

The Soviet Union is our most important economic partner, he said. The special role that the Soviet Union plays has come about as a result of its large-scale economy and continuous development. We intend to export large consignments of our goods to the USSR in the future too and, at the same time, import various Soviet products.

One-third of Hungary's gross product is sold abroad, a quarter of trading being with the Soviet Union. From now until the year 1985, the amount of mutual deliveries of goods between our two countries will

reach a sum in excess of 30,000 million roubles.

During the previous five-year period, Hungarian and Soviet specialists completed 200 scientific research projects and 150 of which have already been put into successful operation.

At the end of September, "Days of Hungarian Economy and Technology" are to be held in three capitals of Soviet republics — Ufa, Riga and Yerevan. Under preliminary plans, there will be 20 lectures delivered in Ufa, another 18 in Riga and 17 more in Yerevan. These lectures will be delivered by Hungarian experts who specialize in the manufacture of instruments, the oil and gas industry, road vehicles, medical technologies, communications engineering, leather tanning and footwear industries, agriculture and food processing.

Gennady LEONOV

FAIR COMES TO A CLOSE

A few days ago, the International Leipzig Fair came to a close. It involved the participation of more than six thousand industrial enterprises and firms from 80 countries. On display in the pavilions and open grounds were up-to-date samples of equipment for textile

and footwear industries, printing and road-building engineering, medical instruments and machines, and other goods.

Visitors were attracted by the Soviet Union's exhibition dedicated to the 60th anniversary of the formation of the USSR. Eight Soviet exhibits have been awarded gold medals.

MACHINE-TOOLS FOR SWITZERLAND

The Soviet machine-tool industry is stepping-up its exports to Switzerland. In the 14 years that business contacts have been maintained between V/O Stanokimport and the firms of Interagency Mashinbau, Swiss enterprises have acquired nearly a thousand Soviet machine-tools of various types. They range from small lathes and milling machines to huge machine centres. A short while ago, the Swiss company opened a trade centre to sell and service Soviet-made equipment including new numerically controlled machine-tools. Having started out in life by selling simple pieces of equipment, today Stanokimport sells its partners in 90 countries a wide

selection of heavy machine-tools including those with numerical control, as well as machining centres, and automatic transfer lines.

Contacts and contracts

© The United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD) and the Peruvian government have conducted a seminar in Lima on the questions of trade, development and economic relations between Peru and CMEA countries. Among the participants were representatives of the Secretariat of UNCTAD, the Secretariat of Finance and Trade of Peru and leaders of trade and economic missions from socialist countries with Peruvian business interests.

© France has received 2,500 Nive cars in the current year in accordance with an agreement between the all-Union foreign trade association Avtoexport and the French firm J. Poch.

Sept. 22. Night temperatures of 6°-11°C and in the daytime of 17°-22°C. Later on there will be light showers in the north of the region. Night temperatures from 4°-6°C, and from 18°-20°C during the day can be expected. The north wind will blow on Sept. 24 with the daytime temperatures dropping to about 13°-17°C.

WEATHER

September 21-24
In Moscow, city and region, it will be dry and warm on

SPORTS

ICE HOCKEY

Palace of Sport, Lenin Central Stadium, 21 — Spartak (Moscow) vs Sokol (Kiev). 24 — Dynamo (Moscow) vs Ishtal (Izhevsk). 6.45 p.m. (every day). Match is the 15th in the 97th USSR Championship.

Krylya Sovetov Palace of Sport (10 Tolbukhina St.). 23 — Krylya Sovetov (Moscow) vs Traktor (Chelyabinsk). 6.45 p.m.

BANDY

Olimpiyskiy Covered Stadium (Metro Prospekt Mira). 21-24 — USSR Cup 3 p.m., 5.30 p.m. and 8 p.m.

The USSR Cup which used to be contested in the open air is now played on artificial ice.

State Bank of the USSR

Foreign exchange quotations for September 16, 1982			
Currency	Quotations in roubles	English pound sterling	100 126.50
		French franc	100 10.42
		FFC mark (Deutsche mark)	100 29.48
		Indian rupee	100 7.79
Australian dollar	100 71.04	Japanese yen	1,000 2.81
Austrian schilling	100 4.19	Swedish krona	100 11.84
Canadian dollar	100 59.84	Swiss franc	100 34.42
Danish krone	100 8.33	US dollar	100 73.80

TRANSPORT HOURS

Metro 6 a.m. to 1 a.m. Fare 3 kopeks.
Trolleybuses 6 a.m. to 1 a.m. Fare 4 kopeks.
Buses 6 a.m. to 1 a.m. Fare 5 kopeks.
Trams 5.30 a.m. to 1.30 a.m. Fare 3 kopeks.
Taxi 24-hour service. Twenty kopeks on the meter to begin, plus 20 kopeks per kilometre.
Ordering a cab 24-hour service: telephone 225-00-00.
Communal cabs (over 40 routes in the city) 7 a.m. to 9 p.m. Fare 15 kopeks.

Intourist news

¡SALUD, CAMARADA!

A large group of Spaniards staying in this country at present got together outside the gates of the Alexander Garden by the Kremlin wall. They had come from all over the country to meet up with former fellow fighters and friends with whom they had defended the skies of the republican Spain in the Civil War of the 30s.

Before long, the first group representing the Association of Republican Pilots who already arrived in the Soviet Union will be joined by another group. The Association has 1,500 members in 20 countries. There is also a branch in Moscow.

The Association's Chairman, Jaime Mala Romeu told an MNI correspondent, that it had been the greatest dream of these war veterans, who had also undergone persecution and imprisonment,

to revisit the Soviet Union which they so dearly love. Many of them were trainees of the Kirovograd pilot school in 1936-1938. It was a good school which not only gave them the knowledge and skills they required, but also taught them never to back down in the face of difficulties and to remain loyal and true to their principles.

The group also includes veterans of World War II who served in the Soviet Army, among them Chairman of the Association's Madrid section Mario Bravo Fernandez, a fighter pilot who has been awarded Soviet orders and medals.

Four people have arrived from the United States. They are Americans who fought in Spain serving in the Lincoln International Brigade.

On their first day in this country, the Spanish visitors laid wreaths at the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier and by the Lenin Mausoleum. The Soviet War Veterans Committee has prepared an interesting and eventful programme for the former pilots of republican Spain.

Oleg FIBANOV



Spanish guests laying wreaths at the Lenin Mausoleum.